PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No 63. PITTSBURGH, MARCH 18, 1817. Vol 31

THE subscribers having entered into partner ship inform the public that they transact bu siness under the firm of FOSTER & DOANE.

WM. B FOSTER,
HENRY DOANE,

FOSTER & DOANE

TRANSACT

Storage & Commission Business

IN that large and convenient Ware-house in Wood street, two doors from the Corner of Front street where they will be happy to receive and forward Merchandize, purchase and sell for those who may favour them with their commands, on the usual terms. They offer for sale a handsome assortment of

Winter & Spring Goods,

by the bale or piece, on low terms for cash or approved credit, consisting of

Coarse, middling and superfine 6 quarter cloths and Cassimeres of all colours,
Fearnoughts,
Coatings, Baizes,
Kersey moleskin,
Blue Plains,
Swansdown Vestings,
White black & green Flannel,
Cards,
Velvets,
Duffill and Rose Blankets,
Madrass and light twilled handkerchefs,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Jaconett and cotton cambrics,
Toilinetts,
Shirting Cottons 7-8 & 9-8
rish Linnen,
Knitt braces
Ladies and men's fine Cotton Hose & half Hose,
Leno, mull, Book, birdseye, tamboured, checked, and spotted muslins,
Spanish nitt Handkerkerchiefs,
ins by the pack

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries & Ironmongery,

CONSISTING OF

Coffee by the barrel,
Tea, Indigo, Pepper,
Allspice, Allum,
Chocolate,
Box and cask Raisins,
Loaf Sugar,
quarter casks Teneriff Wine, Brandy, &c.
Axes,
Hatchets,
Mattocks,
Hoes,
Anvils
Vices,
Castings,
English Blister and Crowley Steel,
Cut & wrought Nails,
Augurs,

—ALSO—

An Invoice of Copper & Tin from Philadelphia,

Which will be sold at a small advance.

AND AT THEIR

RETAIL STORE

Corner of Wood and Front Streets, a large variety of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the above articles, with

Hardware,
Groceries, etc. etc.

By retail as cheap as can be found in the City.
Pittsburgh, January 7th, 1817. 2awtf

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next.

A LARGE and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with back buildings, &c. situated on the corner of Front and Ferry Streets. The House is well calculated for a Tavern Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1817.

ALLEN and GRANT

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 boxes tin-plates,
10 half chests Young Hyson tea,
1 chest Imperial tea,
11 casks Sherry wine,
4 do. Port do.
2 do. Brandy,
2 do. Spirits,
1 cask Madeira wine,
1 do. Teneriffe do.

Also,—Loaf sugar—Indigo—Pepper—Madder Almonds, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1817.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers For Sale,

The following valu ble property, viz.

96 ACRES of ground on Coal hill below the mouth of Sawmill run. From this ground there is a beautiful view of the city.

108 acres, three miles from Greensburgh. This is good land covered with timber, which on account of being so near town makes it more valuable than clear.

243 acres on the left bank of the Ohio river, sixteen miles down from the city. On this tract there is about fifty acres of bottom on the river, cleared and wrought by a tenant. The rest is timber land, nearly all capable of being cleared and wrought, and suitable for pasture ground.

200 acres of very rich unimproved land, within eight miles of Meadville.

An undivided fourth part of about seven hundred acres in the state of Kentucky. This is very valuable, being the seat of the town of Greensburg, the county town of Green county, and situate on the bank of Green river; which is navigable from many miles above the town to the Ohio.

I will sell also a four years lease of a mill for driving grindstones. This is situated at the mouth of Sawmill run, one mile from town.

The title of the above property will be made indisputable.

JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1816—2awtf

Ferree's Rifle Powder.

THE subscribers have become sole agents for the sale of FERREE'S POWDER, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms a quantity of first rate *RIFLE POWDER* by the keg or larger quantity.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1816—2aw6m

WILLIAM HILL,

S. EAST CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH-STREETS,

PITTSBURGH—HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Mouse-hole anvils,
Bright, smith's vices,
1 cask files assorted,
1 do. butt-hinges do.
1 do. wood-screws do.
1 do. knives and forks do.
4, 8 & 10d. cut nails,
Best English Millington Crowly steel,
Playing and blank cards.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. W. H.

January 24, 1817

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY WEIDNER, dec. of Allegheny county, and formerly of this city—are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts—and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WEIDNER, Ex'trix.
CHARLES H WEIDNER, Ex'r.

March 7.——3

$1 50

FOR WHEAT,

WILL be given at the PITTSBURGH ST MILL for a short time.

P. S. Mill, November, 29, 1816—2atf

New Hardware Store.

Benjamin Darlington,

HAS just received at his wholesale and retail Store in Market Street, between Third and Fourth. (in the house formerly occupied by Doctor G Dawson) a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery,

&c. among which are the following articles, viz

CROWLEY Millington Steel, No. 3
Hoop L. Swedish Steel
Cast Steel, warranted
English blistered
Sheet Iron
Scythes and Sickles
Anvils and Vices
Chaffing Dishes
Hand Bellows
Large Waiters
Britania Spoons
Swords and Pistols
Rifles
Shovels and Tongs
Brass Andirons assorted
Shovels and Spades
Cases Buttons as'd
2 x and Post Coffee Mills assorted
An elegant assortmen of Needles
Coxe's Currying Kns.
A large assortment of Knives and Forks
Pen & Pocket Knives assor ed

Together with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

☞ All orders for goods will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1817.

Information Wanted.

IF PETER JESSRO, or any of his legal representatives are living, they will please to inform the subscriber, residing in Bethlehem, county of Northampton, state of Pennsylvania, of his or their place of abode.

CHRISTIAN LANGE.

Bethlehem, Feb. 26.——3

P. S As the application of the above named person or persons, will be of advantage to them, he or they are requested to make the same, before the first day of April, 1817.

C. L.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Richard Bowen, & Co.

NINE CASES DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING OF

STRIPES, CHECKS,
CHAMBRAYS, BEDTICKS, &
PLAIDS, SHIRTINGS,

ALSO—TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS OF

SHOT.

Pittsburgh, Feb 25.—2aw1m

A Class for the French Language

WILL be opened by the subsscriber on the 14th of April next at Dec. Stockdon's academy, where he will attend every Monday Tuesday, and Thursday from 6 o'clock A. M. until half past seven.

Price $5 per quarter.

Gentlemen above 15 years of age, wishing to subscribe for 3 months are respectfully requested to make application to

JOHN C. BREVOST.
2nd street.

Pittsburgh March 11th 1817——3

TO LET,

A FRAME HOUSE, situate on Second between Wood and Smithfield streets.

For terms enquire of

C. LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh March 11th 1816

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of MARY WEHRLY late of the Borough of Brownsville deceased, will be exposed to public ale, on Thursday the 20 ult. on the premises,

A Valuable House and Lot,

situate in the borough of Brownsville aforesaid, on Water street near the bridge over Dunlaps creek, the house is a good frame two stories high, well finished, with a frame kitchen. Also, a log stable and shop and a well of good water in the yard The lot fronts on the located national Turnpike road ninety feet, this situation is supposed to be equal to any other in the Western country for almost any kind of public business, having the national road on one side and the Monongahela river on the other, in a thriving town in the midst of a rich and fertile country abounding in manufactures and produce of various kinds.

The sale to begin at 12 o'clock on said day when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

ROBERT CLARK, *Exec'r. of said estate.*

Brownsville March 11th 1817 ——3tq

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the store lately occupied by his brother Henry Doane, on Water street a few doors S. west of Wood—where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Hardware,
Groceries,
Crockery ware

AND AN INVOICE OF FRENCH GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES,

Cheap for cash or approved credit.

I. DOANE.

March 7 ——2aw1mo

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Allegheny county wish to purchase a piece of Ground for the erection of a new Jail.

Persons who have suitable ground to dispose of are requested to make proposals, in writing at the Commissioners office any time before the 1st day of April next.

By order of the Commissioners

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clk.*

Pittsburgh March 14th 1817——3

Juniata and Monongahela BAR IRON,

NAILS and BRADS,
Castings,
Pig and bar lead,
Shot—assorted sizes,
Letter paper,
Wrapping do. Writing do No. 1 2 & 3.
Window Glass, (Geneva)
Common hollow do,
Flint ditto,
Porter bottles,
Sugar, (N. Orleans)
Fish Oil,
Eng & Amer. Blister steel,
Crowley do
Patent and Balance scale beams,

For sale by

BEAN & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh March 14th 1817——2awtf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 26th day of March inst. NINE acres of land situate in Pitt township (at or near the forks of the Philadelphia and Frankstown roads) bounded on the north by land of Jacob Negley, on the south by lands of Alexander Thompson and Samuel Galbreath and on the east by land of Nicholas Dalahm—on which are erected two log houses and one log stable.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Dunbar at the suit of Samuel Hendeon for the use of John Flucke.—by me

L. STEWART, *Sh'ff*

Pittsburgh March 14th 1817

THE FOLLOWING BILLS,

Taken at PAR, by the subscriber for goods.

Perryopolis,
Smithfield,
New-Salem, (Pa.)

WHO HAS ON HAND—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AS LOW,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

N. B. The entire stock, which is well assorted and laid in with judgment—will be disposed of for the above BILLS, if application is made immediately.

E. WILLIAMS.

January 24, 1817.——2awtf

WILLIAM HILL

Has Just Received From Philadelphia,

And offers for sale on accommodating terms, at he

Wholesale and Retail Store,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets, and in

HIS RETAIL CASH STORE,

In Market street, opposite Kerr's Hotel,

The following Fresh Goods, viz.

ONE bale rose blankets 6-4 a 12-4.
One do. flannels
One do. fine gold headed sannas
One do. fine emerties
Trusses 3 point blankets
do. duffield do.
Bocking and drapery baize
London superfine blue habit cloth
Bffu and scarlet do.
Fany coloured and black bombazette
Canton and Madrass handkerchiefs
Black and olive velvet
British check and tickings
Ladies coloured and black hosiery
Men's hose and half hose
Ladies silk and beaver gloves
Men's buckskin and beaver do
Best blue and black cloth sewings
India catty silk
Best silk twist
Hat covers and ivory combs
Prime green coffee in barrels
Java do. do.
Young Hyson tea in chests and boxes
Pepper, Allspice and ginger in kegs
Cinnamon and cloves

Queensware in assorted crates to suit Country Merchants.

IN STORE,

Superfine and second and coarse cloths
Stockinett, cords and cassimeres
Fancy and common waistcoatings
Superfine dressed and undressed prints
Common prints and plates
Ginghams, jeans and dimities
Cambric, muslin, book, jackonett and fancy figured muslins,
Colerain and shirting muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Levantine and Mantua silks
Levantine and Damask silk shawls
Cotton do.
Laced and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Crapes and gauzes
Ribands, galoons, shoe and quality binding
Suspenders, needles and pins, and great a variety of fancy articles.

—*ALSO,*—

Millington, Crowly and Swedish tub steel
An assortment of hardware, queensware and glass-ware
London particular Madeira wine
Teneriff, Sherry, Port and Lisbon wine
French brandy, loaf and lump sugar
Chocolate and Gunpowder tea
Allum, copperas, brimstone
Spanish and Bengal Indigo
Patent shot and bar lead
Writing paper by the ream
Bar iron and castings per ton
American blistered steel
Coal and ten plate stoves
Kentucky tobacco and American segars
6000 pounds logwood
7000 do. butter in kegs
Twilled bags, flax and tow linen, woolen sack and thread in cuts, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Bowen & Co.

Corner of Market and Water Streets,

LISBON,
Teneriffe,
Sicily, Madeira, and
Currant } WINES
Whiskey
Best Green Coffee, West-India Suga
Loaf Sugar, Black Pepper
Almonds, Chocolate, Codfish
Box Raisins
Young Hyson Tea in small boxes
Imperial do. do. do.
Allum, Allspice, Brimstone
Copperas, Rosin
Spanish flotant Indigo.
Juniper Berries
Tanners Oil, Soal Leather
Cotton Cards, Wool Hats
Juniata Bar Iron
American, Crowley and German Steel
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings assorted
Cap Paper, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Post do.
Medium and demy Printing do.
Wrapping do. Bonnet boards
Window Glass
Bottles assorted in boxes, Porter d
Birmingham Queensware
Kentucky twist and pigtail Tobacco
American Cigars
Bar and Pig Lead
Axes, hoes, Chains and Screw Augurs
Mill saws and Mouse Hole Anvills
Coal and wood stoves
Grates and Franklin stoves
Sad and Waffle Irons
Cast Iron Gudgeons and Cranks
Waggon Boxes

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF SADDLERY,
AND
AN INVOICE OF FLANNELS.

Pittsbugh Feb. 14, 1817. 2awtf

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1817.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

WASHINGTON MARCH 4.

This Day at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Senate, most of the Representatives in Congress, and a large concourse of Citizens and Strangers, the PRESIDENT of the United States took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight. Through this whole term, the government has been what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent: and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

None, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency as a member of the great community of nations — Here, too, experience has afforded most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was got into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such then is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favoured carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favoured parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals?— How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthy state, every thing will be safe They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant & corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overset our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience, if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing.— To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land-troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war, The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state, of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangment should be such as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigour of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience & comfort of our fellow citizens, much to the ornament of the country; &, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependant on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen, than is exhibited within the limits of the United States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated containing objects so grand so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important it is to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivation against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilzation.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period.— Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most: that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised.— The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them: but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country.— The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, antient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our Government has approached to perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make: that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and, that is to be done, by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensible to the support of our Independence, our Rights and Liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, or

der the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favor.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival *with military* honors, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artillery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present be-ingestimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony, and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens: who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison

The Evening concluded with a splendid Ball at Davis's Hotel; at which were present the President and Ex President and their Ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

One of the persons delivered from Algerine slavery, in consequence of Lord Exmouth's expedition, passed through Dijon on the 19th, on his way to Paris. At the age of 15, he was a groom in the service of the Count d'Artois, now Monsieur, and followed his Royal Highness to the siege of Gibraltar. Having been put on board a vessel which was to carry orders to Count d'Estaing, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, where he was taken by the Arabs, and sold to one of the Princes of the country. During 3 years of slavery, passed in the mountains, he was constantly yoked in a plough, suffering the greatest hardships during the day and sleeping with a multitude of wretched companions, heaped together under a tent, at night.—But the most remarkable circumstance in the history of this man, now aged 49, is, that in consequence of his being cut off from all communication with the rest of the universe, no report of the French Revolution had ever reached him. His first notions of the misfortunes which the Royal Family and all France have undergone during these 25 years were only acquired during his passage and on his landing at Naples. His astonishment at the doubtless imperfect relations which he received of so many extraordinary events may be conjectured; but how great will it be if he one day read the history of his country? This man, in whom the persons who have had the opportunity of interrogating him feel much interest, has a brother at Paris, named Dupont, who is still in the service of Monsieur.—*London Paper.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CASTINGS,

CUT NAILS, of all sizes,

AND A FEW

Bags Coffee,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM LECKY,

Wood-street.

Who has constantly on hand

BAR IRON,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Pittsburgh March 14th, 1817.——lawtf

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1817.

The Eastern mails due on Saturday and Sunday had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The gentlemen appointed by the convention of banks at Steubenville in September last, a committee to determine when the banks that composed the convention should resume specie payments, met at this place on Saturday last—

We are authorised to say, that they have submitted propositions to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States, claiming much less aid for the western banks than has been afforded to those of the cities and Atlantic country. Little doubt is entertained but that these propositions will be acceded to, and, in that event, the Banks will certainly resume the payment of specie so soon as an answer is received.

Accounts from England, to the 8th Jan. have been received at Charleston; but they furnish not one article of news, excepting that every thing was quiet in London; and the riot of the 2d Dec. wholly forgotten.

Letters from Warsaw state, that the Emperor of Russia has issued a decree establishing a military conscription for the Kingdom of Poland, according to which every person, without distinction of rank, origin, or religion, is to perform military service during ten years, from the age of 20 to 30.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

To be Secretary for the Department of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

To be Secretary for the Department of War, ISSAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department. *Nat. Int.*

Cobbet has addressed a long letter to the Mayor of London, with the view of furthering the cause of riot and insurrection.—Mr. *Pitt*, deemed this man a fit candidate for the pillory. Lord *Castlereagh* may feel disposed to promote him to a gibbet.

Riots in England.—The editor of the Liverpool Courier of the 18th of December, remarks, that "The plot does not appear to have been extensive, nor to have embraced many persons immediately. Probably it was not instigated by persons higher in rank than those who appeared as the ringleaders. This is not the most serious aspect; but it stands up as an evidence of the EFFECT produced by the doctrines and practices of the radical reformers. The riot was not produced by the pressure of this, but the plot made use of that pressure more abundantly to secure its success. But for the two political meetings at Spafield, there would have been no riot; but for the doctrines, circulated among the populace by the radical reformers, there would have been no meetings. THIS is the chain of connexion."

AT A MEETING

Of some of the inhabitants of this city at Carr's city hotel, on Friday, the 28th of February, 1817, *Mr. Bakewell* was appointed chairman, and *A. M. Bolton* secretary, for the evening.

The committee appointed at a former meeting for the purpose of forming a constitution of the society about to be organized, reported the following:

"For the purposes of awakening the public mind to the consideration of the importance of domestic manufactures, and of securing to them a more general and efficient encouragement, we, whose names are hereto subscribed, have associated ourselves together, and agreed to the following.

Constitution of the Pittsburgh Society for the promotion of American Manufactures.

Article 1. Every person, subscribing this constitution, or signifying his assent thereto by letter, shall be a member of this society, and shall pay to the treasurer at the time of subscribing, the sum of one dollar, at least, and the same annually, during his continuing to be a member, which money shall go into the general fund.

Article 2 The Officers of the society shall be a President, a secretary, a treasurer, and twelve managers, one third of whom, being present, constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as relates to the objects of the institution. This Board shall be chosen by ballot, by the members of the company, at a general meeting, on the third Wednesday in March annually.

Article 3 The board of managers shall have the power of appropriating all moneys belonging to the company, and shall be invested with full authority to promote the best interests of the Institution, according to their own discretion, and it shall be the duty of the board to make report of their proceedings at every annual meeting of the society, which report shall include a statement of all receipts and expenditures:"—which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. Whereupon it was on motion, *Resolved*, that public notice be given of the first prescribed meeting of this society to be held at this place on Wednesday evening, the 19th of March next, for the purpose of electing by ballot.

A President,
A Secretary,
A Treasurer,
And twelve Managers.

Extracted from the minutes.

AQUILA M BOLTON, *Secy.*

---

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Emmittsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22nd of January, an apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of THOMAS J. MARTIN, aged between 15 and 16 years, five feet five or six inches high, stout made and of a bold appearance. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, or brings him to me shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

N. B. I forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice.

March 18th 1817——tf

ROTTERDAM HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known Tavern

No. 124, North Fourth-Street,

(Between Race and Vine streets,)

Where he will accomodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, if required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages, and hopes, by keeping good liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

BUEL ROWLEY.

Philadelphia Januaryy 27th, 1817——2aw7w

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale a few thousand large Jersey and Dutch ASPARAGUS plants from one to two years old, on reasonable terms.

One year old plants	00, 75
Two year ditto	1, 00

Apply to

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

4th street, where any orders will be supplied.

Pittsburgh March 18th, 1817——3t

TO LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

In Third between Wood and Smithfield streets. Possession given first of April.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

Pittsburgh March 18th, 1817——tf

TO LET

From the first day of April next,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated in Fourth-street, opposite Jail alley, consisting of two cellars, two rooms on the ground floor, two on the first ditto, and a good garret; also a large paved yard, with room to erect a work-shop or stable; a pump of excellent water and a good bake oven.

Apply to

WILLIAM TAIT,

Corner of Market and Second-streets.

Pittsburgh March 18th, 1816——3

To Let,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE for a small family—having an excellent cellar and good yard room.

Rent $ 65

Enquire of

CHARLES DOANE.

Pittsburgh March 18th 1817——3t

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testameny of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brook County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which in good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816. tf

NOTICE.

HAVING relinquished my interest in the publication of the "Pittsburgh Gazette," since August last, it is necessary that all accounts for subscription, advertisements, &c. to that time, should be liquidated.

I now call upon all those indebted, to make settlement before the first of May next, either by paying the balance due, or giving due-bills therefor. Those subscribers whose papers were sent by mail will please forward the amount of their accounts, in the same manner—where accounts have not been furnished, little difficulty can occur in ascertaining the amount due. I hope this notice will be attended to, in order to prevent trouble and expence.

JOHN SCULL.

March 18, 1817.

JOHN SCULL, *Printer,*

Has opened an Office for printing

Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Cards, &c.

At his House in Sixth near Smithfield Street. His Types are entirely *new*, and of the most *modern fashion;* he therefore flatters himself he will be able to execute work in a style not inferior to any in the western country.

*** Orders, left at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, in Front Street, opposite the Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1817.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late GENERAL JOHN WOODS, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, his executors:—and those who have claims against the estate are hereby notified to exhibit them without delay for adjustment:

HENRY WOODS
JAMES ROSS,
JOHN M'DONALD. } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh March 18th 1817——1mo

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

Four Lots of Ground in

WELLSBURGH

(formerly Charleston.) Brooke county Va

SITUATE on Water, Green and Charles streets, and adjoining the Public Square. On one of these lots are erected a good FRAME HOUSE, two stories high. with back buildings, kitchen, stabling, sheds, &c. al in good repair, with a well of excellent water in the yard—this house has long been occupied as a *Tavern*, and is in point of situation, convenience &c not inferior to any stand in the town. Also, *two surplus lots*, bounded by Water street and the Ohio river, immediately opposite the house aforesaid, on the west. On one of these surplus lots is erected a small Brick tenement, built for, and long occupied as a store.

ALSO,

FOUR OTHER LOTS, in said town, adjoing the academy, on the west.

ALSO,

About 490 Acres of LAND, in said county about five miles from Wellsburgh and two from Steubenville, 50 acres whereof is first rate *River Bottom*, and in cultivation, the balance, hill land, is a good quality, and thickly clothed with valuable timber.

ALSO,

One other tract of about 145 acres, adjoining lands of John Edgington, and the Ohio river.

The above lands and lots will be sold in such parcels as to suit puschasers, and possession given on the first of April next, and indisputable title executed upon the payment of the purchase money.

The before mentioned Lots will be sold at public auction, in Wellsburgh, on Monday the 24th of March next, and the lands on the premises on the following Wednesday. In the mean time the property will be shewn to any person requesting the same, by the subscriber-

JOHN HENDERSON,

For the Heirs.

Wellsburgh, February 6th 1817.

N. B. The terms of sale will be made knownon the day by the Heirs. If the property is not sold it will be for rent, and possession given the first week in April.

1wt24M.

LOOK OUT.

I WILL sell on *perpetual lease* a well finished two Story

Frame House;

likewise five Lots of ground 20 feet ront by 120 feet back; Also in Diamond Alley 23 feet of ground front, by 100 feet back.

I will rent by the *year*, a large well furnished

HOUSE & KITCHEN

In Diamond Alley between Wood and Smithfield strsets, well calculated for a boarding-house.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, Dec 10th, 1815—ct1st April

TO LET,

A Store Room and Cellar

in the new building in Wood Street, next to the corner of Third Street. The Store Room is shelved and in complete order. The Cellar is 21 by 26 feet, is floored and plaistered Apply to

JOHN THAW.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1817. 1awtf

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE,

A House in Penn Street, part of the scite of Fort Fayette.

Rifle Powder.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a suply of FERRLE'S BEST RIFLE POWDER.

JOHN CALDWELL

Grand National Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.
25,000 Dollars, }
10,000 Dollars, }

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	$35,000	is $35,000
1	do.		25,000	25,000
1	do.		10,000	10,000
1	do.		5,000	5,000
1	do.		2,000	2,000
4	do.		1,000	4,000
50	do.		600	30,000
50	do.		100	5,000
100	do.		50	5,000
208	do.		25	5,200
1000	do.		15	15,000
9800	do.		6	58,800

First drawn numbers on the 1st day, 2d 3d—4th—5th—6th—7th—8th—9th—10thn 11th—12th—13th—14th—15th—16th—17th—18th 19th—20th—21st—22nd—23d—24th-25th—26th—27th—28th—29th—30th—31st—32nd—33d—34th—35th—36th—37th 38th—39th-40th—41st—42nd—43d—44th—45th—46th—47th—48th—49th—and 50th days, areeach to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by one hundredTickets, beginning with No. 35001 to No 35100 inclusive, for the first drawn on the first day of drawing and so on in regular succession or the rest

The 35,000 Dollar Prize,
The 25,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize,

and all the other Capital Prizes are floating, and adventurers who purchase Tickets at the commencement of the Lottery have an equal chance o drawing any of the Capitals, as they may all come out on the first day of drawing.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction and payabl 40 days after the drawing is completed.

TICKETS FOR SALE

At the Store of WILLIAM HILL *for Cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1816.

Cut Tacks, Sprigs, Wood Screws

ORMSBY & DOANE have just received from the Manufactory in Massachusetts, an assortment of superior CUT TACKS, SPRIGS and WOOD SCREWS, which they will sell by the Box or Thousand. *They have also,*

PEARL ASH, BUTTER, LOAF SUGAR; SOAP and DIPT CANDLES by the Box, and an excellent assortment of CASTINGS, JUNIATA BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all indebted to him on note or book accompt, to make immediate payment—to aid such of his country customers, as are desirous to pay and cannot possess themselves of current money—he will agree to accept in payment (if delivered in one month from this date) viz, deer and bear skins, linnen, yarn, bags, rags beeswax and country sugar He hopes this notice with the indulgence already given, will have the desired effect with every one inclined to pay—those who are not will find their accounts lodged in the hands of energetic law officers for collection.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Who has on hand

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry goods,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Glass-ware,
Tin & Potters ware,
Nails, Brads, Sprigs &c.
Pickling Vinegar etc. etc,

Also, school books, paper, red and black ink powder, quills, slates and pencils etc. etc.

All of which he is determined to sell cheap for cash approved country produce.

I. H.

March 7 ——6

Gardener Wanted.

A MAN who understands his business, will hear of a good situation by applying at this office, or to the subscriber,

GEO. MILTENBERRGE

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will of JAMES SHARON, deceased, will be exposed to Sale on Wednesday of the next Court at Pittsburgh,

A Donation Tract of Land

No. 963, in the Fifth District, 8 or 9 miles north of Mercer, the county town, and half a mile from the road leading to Meadville, containing 200 acres, well situated, with excellent timber and water. A good title will be given, and the taxes paid up to the present year. Attendance given, and terms made known, by the executor

JOHN WAY.

February 19, 1817. lawtC.

The Real Estate of

STEEL SIMPLE, Deceased.

THIS LAND is situated within 2 and 3 miles of Pittsburgh, and is divided intosmall Lots of from five, six, ten and twelve acres.

The survey and draft are now completed, and the lines of the Lots and lanes, plainly and distinctly marked on the ground.

This land is fertile, near to the city, and convenient to good roads. It is so divided as to be convenient for gardners, persons desirous of attending market, or to farmers of small capital. As Out-lots, they are well suited to persons residing in the city.

They are offered for Sale on a credit of from twelve to eighteen months. The plan can be seen at my office. WILLIAM WILKINS.

July 26, 1816.

AN ACCOUNT FOR *LEE'S*

Patent and Family Mddicines;

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PARTICULARLY

Worms,	Corns,
Conghs and Colds,	Itch,
Asthma,	Diseases of the Eyes,
Consumption,	Ringworms, Tettesr,
Gout,	&c.
Rheumatism,	Inward weaknesses,
Sprains,	Nervous Disorders,
Palsy,	Female complaints,
Head ache,	Hooping cough.
Tooth ache,	

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The proprietor has every possible reason that an result from extensive experience, for believeing that a dose of these pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those discases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring healt , and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds wh ch are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

They have been found remarkahly efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of a similar title so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach or bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many other fatal disorders.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectuallyprevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewisethe mildest and most certain remedy known, and the restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaints Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and an agreeable taste.

HAMILTON'S
Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent Cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of Spirits	Indigestion
Loss of Appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of the Blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical Affections	Pains in the Limbs
Inward Weaknesses	Relaxations, &c

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels, and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations had destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

HAMILTON'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, astmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness. white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c,

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

ITCH CURED,
By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by single application: the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasants pomatum

THEGENUINE PERSIAN LOTION

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind. on the face and skin, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs tetters, ringworms, sunburn, prickly heat &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs Asthmas, sore throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs

To parents who have children afflicted with the

Hooping Cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAHN'S

True & Genuine German Corn Plaister

An infaliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pains

HAN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes wheiher the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The above celebrated medicines are receive, from *LEE'S* Patent Medicine Store, New York and are sold by particular appointment at the store of

MESSRS. BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, who are sole agents for *Pittsburgh.*

November 15, 1816—lawtf

German Goods.

C. L. VOLZ, & Co.

HAVE just received, and are for sale, at their WHOLESALE store, in Wood, between First and Second-streets, the following German goods, to wit:—

Oil cloths,	Boot tops and colored
Looking glasses,	calf skins,
Violins, bows & strings,	Boot combs,
Slates & slate pencils,	Straw knives,
Colored and figured	Gun lock
Paper,	Compasses
Spring lancets,	Plated wires
Marbles and hones,	Smelling bott
Coffee-mills,	Quills and waters

ALSO,

Kentucky tow and flax linen,
Buckskin Gloves,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Dry Goods and Hardware,

TOO NUMEROUS TO PARTICULARIZE.

N. B.—C. L. V. & Co. still continue to receive and sell

Steubenville Cloths,

and take this method once more to recommend them to the particular attention of the public, as being in every point of view well deserving of their notice.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17 1817.——1aw3m

Saml. & John Thmpson,

Merchant Taylors,

SOUTH EAST END OF MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received a large supply of superfine and common cloths, cassimeres and vestings, and as they were principally bought at Auction in Philadelphia. they will be sold very low. They have also obtained the newest fashions, and will continue to supply gentlemen with fashionable cloathing at a short notice. They keep as usual a large supply of made cloathing at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1816—2awtr,

For Sale,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND of a good quality, two of which are well improved, one having thereon a well established tanyard. All within from twelve to twenty miles from the city o Pittsburgh. Terms made known by

JOHN M'DONALD.
Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

October 8.—2awtf.

FOR SALE.

150 pieces low and middle priced cloths at reduced prices,
150 kegs Philadelphia cut nails,
50 boxes Geneva Glass,
60 kegs Kentucky Tobacoo,
100 do. Rappee Snuff,
50 boxes Rosen soap,
50,000 lbs pig lead,
Juniata Bar Iron, and
Sheet Iron by the ton,
An assortment of Castings,
A few barrels domes ic Sugar
100,000 feet pine boards,
150,000 Shingles,
A large quantity of flax and tow Linnen. and bags
29 kegs Fresh Butter, best quality.

ARMOR & WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1816.—tf.

Rifle Powder.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a suply of FERRLE'S BEST RIFLE POWDER.

JOHN CALDWELL

October 4——tf

Rectifying Distillery, Grocery and Liquor Store.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has now on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of foreign and domestic

LIQUORS,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale, low, for CASH or country produce, at his store in Front, between Market and Wood-streets, opposite Bosler and Co's. warehouse.

FRANCIS BAILEY.

Feb.4.—1awtf

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond note ortabook accompst, are requested make immediate payment, a no longer indulgence can or will be given.

TO LET,

A FRAME HOUSE, completely finished, situate in Diamond Alley, opposite the Rev. Mr. Bruce's, now occupied by Mr. George Beale.

Enquire of

J. W. SKELTON, *Druggist.*

FOR SALE,

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF

CORN,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Enquire of

J. H. CHAPLIN,
Water-street, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 21, 1817.——tf

New Grocery & Liquor Store.

William Chesnut, & Co.

Have received at their WHOLESALE store, corner of Market and Third streets—a large & general assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms,

AMONGST WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Coffee, Young Hyson tea,
Lump and Loaf sugars,
Muscovado do.
Chocolate, Bengal Indigo,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon,
Ginger, Nutmegs, Copperas,
Logwood, Madder, Brimstone,
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin,
Pig Lead, Tin,
Leipers' Tobacco, &c &c.

N. B. They will be regularly supplied from their establishment in Philadelphia, with a large and GENERAL ASSORTMENMT of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 4—3m1aw

BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber, having laid off part of his property in the town of Birmingham into LOTS suitble for the erection of dwellings, offers them for ale at reasonable prices, upon the following terms:—$ 10 payable in hand, and the residue as follows—$ 1 per week—$ 4 per month, or $ 15 per quarter, at the option of the purchaser, *without interest.*

On the payment of the purchase money, or satisfactory security being given for the same Deeds will be made to the purchaser, with general warranty, *clear from ground rent,* or any incumbrance whatever.

A Plan can be seen at the Office of JAMES M. RIDDLE, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the Subscriber in Birmingham.

JAMES PATTERSON.

November 29, 1816 1awtf.

110 Packages,

OF

Cheap Goods,

JUST RECEIVED,

BY

Johnston and M'Clelland,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

COMPRISING a very general assortment, which they have the pleasure of offering to their costomers and the public generally, on accommodating terms,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

October 15—1awtf.

Pittsburgh Pipe Manufactory
Round House.

WILLIAM PRICE

INFORMS the merchants of the Western country that they may be supplied with any quantity of long or short

Smoking Pipes

as handsome and as good as those imported—And hopes the Merchants of this place will give the preference to the manufactures of our own country.

March 7——3

FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Deer towship, Allegheny county, containing 300 acres,—adjoining Samuel Peebles on the south—land settled by Nehemiah Bell on the west—land settled by James Clendening on the north, and William Hazlet on the east. On which is erected a cabbin and small stable, and about sixteen acres cleared. An indisputable title will be made. For terms, &c. enquire of Charles Wilkins, Esq. or

JAMES M. RIDDLE, Conveyancer.

Pittsbugh, Nov. 26, 1816—tf